BRAFT Approved For Release 2002/08/06 GARDP79R00890A000300050016-88ust 1954
WSC BRIEFING

(USed)

ERENCH BORTH AFRICA

- I. Long-standing North African ferment has increased in French
  Morocco in past fortnight; has almost completely died down in
  Tunisia.
  - A. French government madesurprise concession gesture to Tunisian nationalists 31 July.
  - B. Premier Mendes-France proffered three-fold program in lightning trip to Tunis. Terms: internal mutonomy for Tunisia; military and diplomatic union--revision of protectorate treaties: guazantee of French interests.
  - C. Formation new Tunisian cabinet delayed week by French
    refusal to agree its composition—10 Tunisians, 4 French.
    As finally approved, cabinet contains 4 prominent moderate
    Tunisian nationalists, 2 of whom will participate in
    negotiations with France.
  - D. However, French settlers continue strongly oppose

    "concessions."

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- II. Current situation in Morocco marked by upsurge violence.
  - A. "Menth of vengeance," to commemorate French dethronement Sultan last August, has already resulted in death toll of over 70 and 250 injured.
  - B. Riots concentrated three areas:
    - 1. Fez--religious center.
    - 2. Petitjean--industrial area, near US Air Force base, Sidi Alimane.
    - 3. Port Lyautey -- site of US naval air base.
  - C. Potential danger peak during August:

autonomy.

- 1. Incidents and riots of past week attended religious holidays -- on eve of which, last year, Sultan Ben Youssef was deposed. Disorders likely to continue until 20 August, calender anniversary of dethronement.
- D. Mendes-France stated in Mational Assembly (10 August) that main objective in Morocco for present is restore order, seek settlement with present Sultan.
  - 1. This sharp contrast with Tunisian policy, which highlights

    negotiations with nationalist leaders 2002/08/06: CIA-RDP/9R00890A000300850070-9f internal

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## III. Short-term Prospects:

- A. In absence more substantial French policy change, agitation and sporadic disorders likely to continue.
- B. Formerly pro-French Moroccans will become increasingly distillusioned.
  - 1. One group being increasingly alienated by French
    "do-nothing" policy, particularly in contrast Tunisia.
  - Second group, exemplified by Berber chieftain El Glaoui,
     equally distillusioned by French failure take stronger
     repressive stand.
  - Settlers, worried by possibility of French concessions,
     will increase pressure on Assembly.

## IV. Long-term Problems:

- A. French replacement of unacceptable Sultan apparently not now envisioned by Mendes-France) would not necessarily ameliorate situation.
  - 1. While it would be a prerequisitive to further discussions with nationalists, would not be acceptable to settler groups.
- B. Institution of limited reforms in Moroccan administration, Approved For Release 2002/08/06: CIA-RDP79R00890A000300050010-8

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- a likely French proposal, would be incomplete solution.
- 1. It would always be object of increased nationalist demands.
- 2. And always subject to French settler pressures.